

BY SIR ARTHUR JAMES LYON-FREMANTLE, K. C. M. G., C. B., now Lieutenant-General, British Army.

May 24.-We reached Meridian at 7:30 wall Jackson, who was Gen. Slaughter a. m., with sound limbs, and only five comrade in the artillery of the old army. hours late. We left for Mobile, and arrived | It appears that previous to the war he was there at 7:15 p. m. This part of the line almost a monomaniac about his health. was in very good order. We were delayed | When he left the U. S. service he was a short time, owing to a "difficulty" which | under the impression that one of his legs had occurred in the up-train. The diffi- was getting shorter than the other; and culty was this. The engineer had shot a afterwards his idea was that he only passenger, and then unhitched his engine, perspired on one side, and that it was cut the telegraph, and bolted up the line, necessary to keep the arm and leg of the leaving his train planted on a single track. He had allowed our train to pass by shunt- preserve the circulation; but it seems that ing himself until we had done so without | immediately the war broke out he never any suspicion. The news of this occur- made any further allusion to his health. rence caused really hardly any excitement | Blockade running goes on very regularly amongst my fellow-travelers; but I heard one man remark that "it was mighty that." We avoided this catastrophe by

singular good fortune. The universal practice of carrying arms in the South is undoubtedly the cause of bullet may be the probable reply. By the intercession of Capt. Brown, I man. was allowed to travel in the ladies' car. I was only just in time to catch the 12 It was cleaner and more convenient, bar-

threats from their negro nurses of being , deploring the war. given to the Yankees. I put up at the principal hotel at Mobilefabulous value of boots, they must not be | tial manner. left outside the door of one's room, from | I got into the railroad cars at 2.20 p. m.;

scrupulous warrior. which is about 25,000.

accompanied by Gen. Ledbetter, the engin- and lees, of which deficiencies they were eer, and we were six hours visiting the evidently very vain.

eight to 10 in number, is stationed outside vading army. We traveled all night. the bay, the entrance to which is defended by Forts Morgan and Gaines; but as the capital of Alabama, at daylight, and left channel between these two forts is a mile wide, they might probably be passed.

Within two miles of the city, however, the bay becomes very shallow, and the ship channel is both dangerous and tortuous. It is, moreover, obstructed by armed with heavy guns, and built either on islands or on piles.

Their names are Fort Pinto, Fort Spanish River, Apalache, and Blakeley. The garrisons of these forts complained of their being unhealthy, and I did not doubt the assertion. Before landing, we boarded two iron-clad floating batteries. The Confederate fleet at Mobile is considerable, and reflects great credit upon the energy of the Mobilians, as it has been constructed since the commencement of

During the trip, I overheard Gen. Maury soliloquizing over a Yankee flag, and saying, "Well, I never should have believed that I could have lived to see the day in which I should detest that old flag." He is cousin to Lieut. Maury, who has distinguished himself so much by his writings, on physical geography especially. The family seems to be a very military one. His brother is Captain of the Confederate steamer Georgia.

After landing, I partook of a hasty dinner with Gen. Maury and Maj. Cummins. I was then mounted on the General's horse, and was sent to gallop round the land d fences with Brig.-Gen. Slaughter

By great good fortune this was the evening of Gen. Slaughter's weekly inspection, and all the redoubts were manned by their respective garrisons, consisting half of soldiers and half of armed citizens who had been exempted from the conscription either by their age or nationality, or had purchased substitutes. One of the forts was defended by a burly British guard, commanded by a venerable Capt. Wheeler. Its members were British subjects exempted from the conscription, but they had volunteered to fight in defense of the

dren are arriving at Mobile every day; and opinion was pretty evenly divided. they are in a destitute condition, and they flag, and giving no quarter, was again and all seemed in the highest spirits, cheerfreely discussed at Gen. Slaughter's, and | ing and yelling like demons.

The Home of the Bible.

By Marion Harland.

other side in constant motion in order to

at Mobile; the steamers nearly always succeed, but the schooners are generally mean to leave a train to be run into like captured. To-morrow I shall start for the Tennessee army, commanded by Gen. Braxton Bragg.

May 26.-When I took Col. Ewell's pass to the Provost-Marshal's office this mornoccasional loss of life, and is much to be ing to be countersigned, that official hesiregretted; but, on the other hand, this tated about stamping it, but luckily a man custom renders altercations and quarrels in his office came to my rescue, and volof very rare occurrence, for people are unteered to say that, although he didn't naturally careful what they say when a know me himself, he had heard me spoken of by others as "a very respectable gentle-

o'clock steamer for the Montgomery Railring the squalling of the numerous children, road. I overheard two negroes on board who were terrified into good behavior by discussing affairs in general; they were

Both of them had evidently a great aversion to being 'run off," as they called it. viz, the "Battlehouse." The living ap- One of them wore his master's sword, of peared to be very good by comparison, and which he was very proud, and he strutted cost 88 a day. In consequence of the about in a most amusing and consequen-

danger of annexation by a needy and un- the pace was not at all bad, had we not stopped so often and for such a long time May 25.-I was disappointed in the as- for wood and water. I sat opposite to a pect of Mobile. It is a regular rectangular wounded soldier, who told me he was an American city, built on a sandy flat, and Englishman from Chelsea. He said he covering a deal of ground for its population, was returning to his regiment, although his wound in the neck often gave him great I called on Gen. Maury, for whom I pain. The spirit with which wounded men brought a letter of introduction from Gen. return to the front, even although their Johnston. He is a very gentlemanlike wounds are imperfectly healed, is worthy and intelligent but diminutive Virginian, of all praise, and shows the indomitable and had only just assumed the command | determination of the Southern people. In the same car there were several quite He was very civil, and took me in a young boys of 15 or 16 who were badly steamer to see the sea defences. We were | wounded, and one or two were minus arms

The country through which we passed Mobile is situated at the head of a bay was a dense pine forest, sandy soil, and 30 miles long. The blockading squadron, quite desolate, very uninviting to an in-May 27.-Arrived at Montgomery, the

it by another railroad. All State Capitals appear to resemble from great cities. One or two streets have a good deal of pretension about them; and the inevitable Capitol, with its dome, forms double rows of pine piles, and all sorts of the principal feature. At the door of each the tobacco-juice I was unable to do justingenious torpedoes, besides being com- railway car stands a sentry, who examines manded by carefully constructed forts, the papers of every passenger with great strictness, and even after that inspection the same ceremony is performed by an cupied all this country last year. officer of the Provost-Marshal's department, who accompanies every train.

The officer and soldiers on this duty are very civil and courteous, and after getting over their astonishment at finding that I am



GEN. LEONIDAS POLK.

a British officer, they do all they can to make me comfortable. They ask all sorts of the unvarying kindness and hospitality curious questions about the British army, which I had experienced from all other and often express a strong wish to see one | Confederate officers. He is a fine, soldierof our regiments fight. They can hardly like man, broad-shouldered and tall. He supper at Gen. Slaughter's house, and believe that the Coldstream is really dressed looks rather like a French officer, and is a met there some of the refugees from New in scarlet. To-day they entered gravely Georgian by birth. He bears the reputa-Orleans—these are now being huddled neck into discussion amongst themselves as tion of being a thoroughly good soldier, and would be needed on vessels for the defense in the campaign, despite the warnings of and crop out of that city for refusing to to whether British troops would have taken he is the author of the drill-book still in of harbor, and asks all commanding offitake the oath of allegiance to the United | the position at Fredericksburg. The argu- | use by both armies. States. Great numbers of women and chil- ments on both sides were very amusing. We met three trains crammed full of soladd to the universal feeling of exaspera- diers for Johnston's army. They belonged battles of Corinth and Murfreesborough, tion. The propriety of raising the black to Breckinridge's division of Bragg's army,

through Gen. Johnston's lines; he was of availing himself of the privilege of his now en route for Richmond. He was in rank and years, and insisted upon kissing full Yankee uniform, but was treated with the wives and daughters of all the Kencivility by all the Confederate soldiers. I tuckian farmers. And although he is suphad a long talk with him; he seemed a posed to have converted many of the ladies sensible man, and did not attempt to to the Southern cause, yet in many indeny the universal enthusiasm and de stances their male relatives remained termination of the Southerners. He told either neutral or undecided. me that Gen. Grant had been very nearly | On one occasion Gen. Hardee had conkilled at the taking of Jackson. He ferred the "accolade" upon a very pretty

every Southerner speaks of a Yankee, and Now, then, General, if you kiss any you all the talk about black flag and no quarter, yet I never saw a Federal prisoner ill treated or insulted in any way, although I have traveled hundreds of miles in their company. I had to change cars at West Point and at Atlanta. At the latter place I was

for Chattanooga. This country, Georgia, age.' is much more inhabited and cultivated "In than Alabama. I traveled again all night. May 28.-I arrived at Chattanooga, and fell in with Capt. Brown again; his negro recognized me, and immediately rushed up to shake hands.

After breakfasting at Chattanooga, started again, by train, for Shelbyville, Gen. Bragg's headquarters. This train was crammed to repletion with soldiers rejoin-



CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

ing their regiments, so I was constrained to sit in the aisle on the floor of one of the cars. I thought myself lucky even then, for so great was the number of military, that all "citizens" were ordered out to make way for the soldiers; but my gray shootinglacket and youthful appearance saved me of his meeting with Gen. Bragg, and in sucfrom the imputation of being a "citizen." | ceeding issues of interesting interviews. Two hours later, the passport officer, se ing who I was, procured me a similar situation in the ladies' car, where I was a

little better off. After leaving Chattanooga the railroad winds alongside of the Tennessee Piver, the banks of which are high, and beautifully covered with trees-the river itself is wide, and very pretty; but from my position in intervals all along the railroad, which were constructed by the Federals, who oc-

On arriving at Wartrace, I determined to remain there and ask for hospitality from Gen. Hardee, as I saw no prospect of reaching Shelbyville in decent time. Leaving my baggage with the Provost-Marshal at Wartrace, I walked on to Gen. Hardee's headquarters, which were distant about two miles from the railroad. They were situated in a beautiful country, green, undulating, full of magnificent trees, principally beeches, and the scenery was by far the finest I had seen in America as yet.

When I arrived I found that Gen. Hardee Mr. Vallandigham.

The latter, called the "Apostle of Liberty," is a good-looking man, apparently not much over 10, and had been turned out of had wished to hand him over to Bragg by flag of truce; but as the latter declined to receive him in that manner, he was, as Gen. Hardee expressed it, "dumped down" in the neutral ground between the lines, and left there. He then received hospitality from the Confederates in the capacity of a destitute stranger. They do not in any way receive him officially, and it I didn't make a speech at all." does not suit the policy of either party to be indentified with one another. He is now living at a private house in Shelbyville, and had come over for the day, with Gen. Polk, on a visit to Hardee. He told

its present great scale. When I presented my letters of introduction, Gen. Hardee received me with

Until quite lately, he was commanding officer of the military college at West Point. He distinguished himself, at the and now commands the 2d corps d'armee of Bragg's army. He is a widower, and

thought the war would probably terminate by a blow-up in the North. Notwith-standing the exasperation with which produced two very ugly old females, saying, must kiss them all round," which the discomfited General was forced to do, great amusement of his officers, who often

allude to this contretemps. Another rebuff which he received, and about which he is often chaffed by Gen. Polk, was when an old lady told him he crammed into a desperately crowded train ought really to "leave off fighting at his

> "Indeed, madam," replied Hardee; "and how old do you take me for?" "Why, about the same age as myself-

The chagrin of the stalwart and gallant

General at having 20 years added to his age may be imagined. Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, who commands the other corps d'armee, is a good-looking, gentlemanlike man, with all the manners and affability of a grand seigneur." He is 57 years of agetall, upright, and looks much more the soldier than the clergyman. He is very

rich; and I am told he owns 700 negroes.

He is much beloved by the soldiers on ac-

count of his great personal courage and agreeable manners. I had already heard no end of anecdotes of him told me by my traveling companions, who always alluded to him with affection and admiration. In his clerical capacity I had always heard him spoken

of with the greatest respect. When I was introduced to him he immediately invited me to come and stay at his headquarters at Shelbyville. He told me that he was educated at West Point, and was at that institution with the President, the two Johnstons, Lee, Magruder, etc., and that, after serving a short time in the artillery, he had entered the Church. Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, is a nice old man of venerable appearance and very courteous manners. He is here at the request of Gen. Polk, for the purpose of confirming some officers and soldiers. He speaks English exactly like an English gentleman, and so, in fact, does Gen. much more so than the ladies, whose American accent can always be detected. Gen. Polk and Mr. Vallandigham returned to Shelbyville in an ambulance at

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE. - The author's reminiscences of various Generals and others prominent in rebeldom are valuable historical contributions. In the next issue he will tell

> No Chance at All. [Youth's Companion.]

We have all met the man who, in at tempting to introduce a public speaker, apparently misconceives the situation and thinks that it is himself rather than the speech of the evening. This man is not being granted a service pension of \$16 per confined to any special locality. Ex-President Harrison tells a good story of just examiners, etc. such a person. He says:

"Once in Southern Indiana, in a camholding the audience for my arrival. improvements and the allowance made When we came down to the platform and annually to the Indians, more pensions the little stir that was made advised the | could be granted without additional exspeaker of my presence, he turned and pense to the Government.'

"The distinguished orator who is to rade Joel English, Co. D, 4th Ky. Cav., in a address us is now present, and I must recent issue opposed pensioning widows. bring my remarks to a close, a half hour he was reminded that I was | 14 years of age and the youngest 12 days, was in company with Gen. Polk and there, and he again reminded the audi- were left. Ten months afterward he re-Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, and also with ence in turn, that the 'distinguished orator' married, taking as his second wife a grand-

fitting place to close. "At first I was out of temper, but pres- brought up the six children, and has been ently the humor of the situation got a the North three days before. Rosecrans hold of me, and I interposed to prevent is now 75 years old and his wife 71. Would those having the meeting in hand from Comrade English refuse her a pension? putting him down. 'I told these gentlemen that it was the most humorous performance I ever attended, although it was not 17 years, and I like your stand in defense

billed as such. "He went on speaking until the drums were beating to assemble the people who

The Naval Veterans.

quently expressed by Rear-Admiral Kelley. He says: "A great many associations of I would not advocate their claims." Naval Veterans have passed resolutions of sympathy, and tendered their services to the President.

of war the services of the Naval Veterans cers to forward at once to National Headquarters a list of men available for duty. It is announced that the Annual Reunion and Convention of the National Association will be held in Cincinnati during the National Encampment of the Grand Army, Sept. 5 to 10. Division Chief Will In the cars to-day I fell in with the late Stone- doctor who was refused leave to pass campaign last year he was in the habit terests of the shipmates. of the fair sex. During the Kentucky sociation, is doing good work in the in- We demand a per diem service pension."

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS. (Continued from ninth page.)



hand, carry the piece with the right to the right side, barrel to the rear, hand near the thigh, butt about three inches from the ground, left hand steadying the piece above the right, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclined downward. (Two) Lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left quickly by the side, and take the position of order arms.

[52.] 4. Being at orderarms: 1. Port, 2. ARMS. Raise and throw the piece diagonally across the body, lock plate to the front, grasp it smartly with both hands, the right, palm down, at the small of the stock; the left, palm up, at the balance, thumb clasping the piece, barrel sloping to the left and crossing opposite the junction of the neck with the left shoulder; right forearm horizontal; left forearm resting against the body; piece near the body. In the instruction of the recruit, to prevent in-

terference with or apprehension by the man on his Pl. 4, Par. 3. left especially when bayonets are fixed, care should be taken in coming to the position of port arms, and like positions of the piece, that the muzzle be not swung to the rear nor dropped

farther to the left than necessary for taking the Being at port arms: 1. Order, 2. ARMS. Let go with the right hand, lower and carry the piece to the right with the left hand, regrasp it with the right just above the lower band, back of hand to the front, let go with the left hand, lower barrel to the rear, butt about three inches from the ground, and hand near the thigh; steady the piece in this position with the left hand above the right, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclined downward. (Two) Lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left by the side, and take the position of order arms.

[53.] 5. Being at present arms: 1. Port, 2. ARMS. Carry the piece diagonally across the body and take the position of port arms. Being at port arms: 1. Present, 2. ARMS.

Carry the piece to a vertical position in front of Pl. 5, Par. 4. the center of the body, barrel to the rear, and take position of pre-

[54.] 6. Being at order arms: 1. Right shoulder, 2. ARMS. Raise and carry the piece diagonally across the body with the right hand, lock plate to the front, grasp it at the balance with the left hand, palm up, thumb clasping the piece; earry the right hand quickly to the butt, embracing it, heel between the first Polk, and all the well-bred Southerners, two fingers, the thumb and fingers closed on the stock, the barrel sloping to the left and crossing opposite the junction of the neck with the left shoulder; left forearm resting against the body, the piece, left arm, and hand, being in the same position as at port arms. (Two) Raise and place the piece on the right shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder, the right elbow against (or near) the side, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt, the hand directly in front of the elbow; at the same time slip the left hand, fingers extended and joined, down to the breech block. (THREE) Drop the left hand by the side. Care should be taken in the instruction of recruits that in the

position of right shoulder arms the right hand is kept directly in front of the elbow, which insures steadiness of the piece on the shoulders sufficient elevation of the muzzle to prevent interference with the men in the rear ranks and uniformity of appearance in the position of the piece.

Being at right shoulder arms; 1. Order 2.

Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and throw the piece diagonally across the body, grasp it with the left hand at the balance, the position of the left arm, hand, and piece, being the same as in port arms, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt. (Two) Let go with the right hand, lower and carry the piece to the right with the left hand, the same time regrasp the piece with the right just above the lower band, back of hand to the front, letego with the left hand, lower and turn the piece with the right, bringing the barrel to the rear, butt about three inches from the ground, and hand near the thigh; steady the piece in this position with the left hand

above the right, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclined downward. (THREE) Lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left by the side, and take the position of order arms. [55.] 7. Being at port arms: 1. Right shoulder, 2. ARMS.

Change the right hand to the butt, heel between the first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock, and place the piece on the right shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder, the right elbow against (or near) the side, the right hand directly in front of elbow; at the same time slip the left hand, fingers extended and joined, down to the breech block. (Two) Drop the left hand by the side. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. Port, 2. ARMS.

Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and throw the piece diagonally across the body, lock plate to the front, grasp is with left hand at the balance, as in port arms, the right hand retaining its grasp at the butt. (Two) Change the right hand to the small of the stock, and take the position of port arms.

[56.] S. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. Present, 2. ARMS. Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and throw the piece diagonally across the body, lock plate to the front, grasp it with the left hand at the balance, as in port arms, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt. (Two) Change the right hand to the small of the stock and take the position of port arms. (THREE) Carry the piece to a vertical position in front of the center of the body, barrel to the rear, and take the position of present arms. Being at present arms: 1. Right shoulder, 2. ARMS.

Take the position of port arms. (Two) Change the right hand to the butt, heel between the first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock, and place the piece on the right shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in hollow of the shoulder, the right elbowagainst (or near) the side, the hand directly in front of elbow, at the same time slip the left hand, fingers extended and joined, down to the breech block. (THREE) Drop the left hand by the side. [To be continued.]

EDITORIAL NOTE .- Our next issue will contain a continuation of the Manual of Arms. In succeeding issues will be published the School of the Company, School of the Battalion, Evolutions of the Regiment, and various other movements whose treatment makes up the complete Infantry Drill Regulations. At such a time as this this publication in our columns is invaluable.

AS THEY VIEW IT. Veterans' Opinions of the Pension

Question. William Hazer, Co. I, 7th Mich. Cav., Jackson, Mich., writes: "I am in favor of

man he is introducing who is to make the every honorably discharged Union soldier month. I would do away with all special C. E. Dunham, Co. I, 4th Mich. Cav.,

Carterville, Mo., writes: "If Congress would paign. I was told there was a gentleman cut the appropriations for river and harbor S. Webb, Lawrence, Kan., writes: "Com-

He said let a soldier's pension die with "However, it was not convenient for him him. A member of my Post lost his wife to close just then, and he went on. After in 1870; six small children, the oldest only was present, but still he had not found a daughter of a man who served seven years in the War of the Revolution. She has a faithful wife and mother. The comrade John Dannser, Arcadia, Wis., writes: "I have been taking The National Tribune of the old soldiers. I am opposed to short term men receiving from \$12 to \$30 per month, while others who served three years get only \$6 and \$8. I am for a per diem pension.

J. P. Adams, Co. C, 23d Ky., Creenville, Tex., thinks the ruling against soldiers who were at any time in the rebel army Daniel F. Kelley, Rear-Admiral Com- unjust. He writes: "There are two commanding, has issued General Order No. 3 rades here who have been rejected. They the Generals that if Grant was severely from National Headquarters, Naval Vete- say they were in the rebel army only a beaten in Mississippi by Johnston, he did rans Association, Philadelphia. The sor- very short time, and as soon as possible not think the war could be continued on row of the Naval Veterans for the destructure deserted and joined the Union forces, servtion of the battleship Maine and the loss ing faithfully until discharged at the end of the 266 men, who were killed is elo- of the war. Had these men served in the rebel army until the war was nearly ended

Milton Lovelace, Co. F., 7th Ky. Cav., Portland, Ky., writes: "I was granted a pension of 88 per month by Commissioner Rear-Admiral Kelley thinks that in case Raum. This was reduced to \$6 by Commissioner Lochren. I took an active part neighbors that my pension would be further reduced or taken away entirely, and my pension was cut down to \$2." Richard Pearson, Co. F, 6th U. S. Cav.,

Seymour, Conn., writes: "Our service counts for nothing in matters of pension now-a-days. I served four years, three years and six months of which time I was has the character of being a great admirer | E. Atkins, assisted by the Cincinnati As- at the front. I have no hospital record.

Mound, Iowa, writes: "Iowa furnished the regiment and the post as well. It would seven regiments of 100 days men. Several form an interesting chapter in the history of these soldiers are living in my neighborhood, and none are receiving less than \$12 per month pension. Again, there are several three and four years men who are getting only \$6 and \$8."

Adam Rader, Co. A, 47th Ky., Welchburg,

Ky., writes: "Give every soldier who served 14 days or was in a battle \$16 per month. Then discharge all examining boards, special examiners, and after 12 months most of the clerks of the Pension Office." J. M. Dixon, Co. K, 56th Ill., Gilbert, La., writes: "I am in favor of a service pentional per month for every day over 90 in Neb.

Mrs. J. Thurston, Baldwin's Mill, Wis., writes: "I cannot read the letter from Joel English, Co. D, 14th Ky. Cav., without coming to the defense of the widows. I did not marry that soldier before he was | Col. Mulholland says his regiment, 116th Pa., 19 years old-he was 19 when he enlistedand before I had reached the age of 12, Comrade English would refuse me a pension for my support and the support of my die. We were married in 1872. I was 18 the left-center by the 116th Pa. and my husband 28.' D. J. Wilhelm, Canal Fulton, Ohio,

per month to the daughter of President John Tyler has been passed by Congress. The first bill our junior Senator introduced was to pension a widow whose husband is said to have left her an estate worth about Me. battery. \$30,000. We have in our neighborhood a widow of a private soldier who cannot get a home of 10 acres, worth perhaps \$1,500, and mortgaged for \$500."

S. A. Burrier, Co. F, 5th Md., Baltimore, Md., writes: "I am a reader of your paper, and every old soldier ought to take it. I was led into its light by one of my comrades and I am doing all I can to help its cause. the veterans' interests."

About Maj. Fitzglbbon.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was much interested in reading Comrade Witherspoon's captured cannon upon the rebels inside their geant, Co. B, 63d N. Y., Shawnee, Kan. own works. I knew Maj. Thomas Charles Fitzgibbon well, and a more gallant gentleman or braver officer never drew a sword.

I had the honor, with several of my comrades of the Telegraph Corps, to be the Major's guest for several days, in the Summer of 1863, and the experiences crowded into those few days are among my most agreeable recollections of the war. At that time the 14th Mich., which, by the way, was mounted infantry, was doing garrison duty at Columbia, Tenn., and Maj. Fitzgibbon, in the J. R. Buttolph, 2d Iowa battery, Pilot absence of Col. Mizner, was in command of

form an interesting chapter in the history of this brave old regiment, which never failed to give a good account of itself! wherever placed, if Comrade Witherspoon, or some other member of the regiment whom was conversant with the circumstances, would tell how Maj. Fitzgibbon received the wound that afterward caused his death. I am under the impression that he went out with a flag of truce, which was fired upon by the rebels, but I do not know just when or where it occurred. -ARTHUR WALSH, U. S. sion of \$8 per month with one cent addi- Military Telegraph Corps, South Auburn.

Guns at Chancellorsville,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice that some comrades seem to think they cane handle the Chancellersville gun question I am the wife of a Union soldier. Because recklessly, after the lapse of so many years. took up left of the line. I am sure the 63d N. Y. held that position. The right was held by the 69th N. Y.; the center by the 88th three little children, should my husband, N. Y.; the right-center by the 28th Mass.;

As two men on horseback left the guns they passed Gen. Meagher and told him that writes: "I notice that a bill granting \$100 | the men and horses were killed, and the guns were at the mercy of the enemy, and for himto do what he could to save them. The men were a Lieutenant and Serg't Brown, 5th

Gen. Meagher ordered two regiments to sling their muskets over their shoulders. pension because her husband left her a | The 116th Pa. perhaps were one of them. The other three regiments were to charge bayonets on the enemy, whom we found as we wheeled around the corner into the open

The officer who commanded the rebels rode a gray horse, and the man who shot him It is the only friend that it looking after is still living. The guns were saved and hauled by the two regiments to the rear. The other three did the fighting and held their position, and the writer of this was one of their number. I wish to state here that the regiments were small, and in my opinion reference to Maj. Fitzgibbon, 14th Mich., there were not over a hundred men in each and his characteristic action in turning regiment.—PATRICK SHERIDAN, First Sere

G.A.R. Jewelry



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No. 291-Grand Army Charm-is a watch charm composed of a Grand Army enameled star in a ring of rolled gold. This is just the thing for veterans.

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Charm. No. 126 is an old friend in new dress, which needs no introduction. It is heavy rolled-gold plate, designed especially for us. It is sent, postpaid, for a club of TWO yearly subscribers. G.A.R. Sleeve Buttons.-These Sleeve

Buttons are no cheap imitation.
Sent prepaid for a club of THREE new subscribers. No. 9. Victoria G.A.R. Chain. The cut shows the latest novelty for wives and

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of Cuba reproduced in natural colors.

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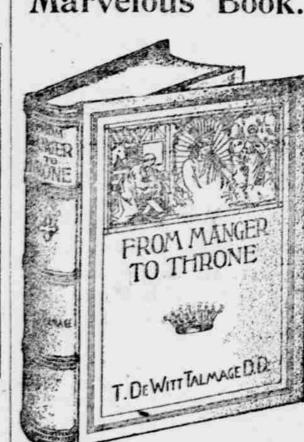
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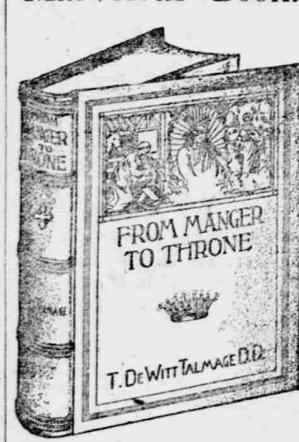


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